



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—February 24, 1928

TRANSIT COMPANY LOSES
LAWS AFFECTING WOMEN WORKERS
THE DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH
LABOR WANTS FACTS—NOT THEORIES
JUST RAMBLING

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

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Jumper Coats to
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Aalls in khaki or blue.

Here you will also
find a complete line
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Shirts and Gloves.



HALE'S BASEMENT

5th and Market

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.

Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.

Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.

Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.

Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Brewery Wagon Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Bill Posters—B. Brundage, Sec., 505 Potrero Ave.

Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 2nd Friday, Labor Temple.

Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.

Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 743 Albion Ave.

Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.

Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Draftsmen No. 11—Secretary, Ivan Flamm, 3400 Anza. Meet 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.

Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.

Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.

Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.

Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.

Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 8 p. m.; Labor Temple.

Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood ave.

Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturday afternoon, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.

Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Jewelry Workers No. 36—44 Page.

Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—1212 Market.

Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.

Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.

Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Mallers No. 18—Secretary Edward P. Garrigan, 168 Eureka.

Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero.

Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.

Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.

Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday. Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.

Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 102 Labor Temple.

Ornamental Plasterers 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.

Photo-Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.

Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.

Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.

Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.

Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Riggers & Stevedores—92 Steuart.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.

Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Shipyards Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.

Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.

Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 5536 Edgerly, Oakland, Cal.

Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.

Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.

Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambruno, P. O. Box 190, Jamestown, Cal.

Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.

Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

Window Cleaners No. 44—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 7:30 p. m., Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXVII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1928

No. 4

TRANSIT COMPANY LOSES

(By International Labor News Service.)

The American Federation of Labor has won a sweeping victory in the court battle begun by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company to keep organized labor from unionizing the subway workers of New York City.

Supreme Court Justice Wasservogel has denied the injunction sought by the Interborough in a decision which denounces the yellow dog contract as "to say the least inequitable." At the same time he denied the motion to punish two labor leaders for contempt of court for alleged violation of an earlier court order which subsequently was thrown out by the Court of Appeals.

James L. Quackenbush, counsel to the I. R. T., announced that an appeal will be taken. This means that the case will go on to the highest court in the State.

Union to Ask for Recognition.

Immediately on learning of the decision, James H. Coleman, general organizer of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, began preparing for a mass meeting of transit workers which will last all night if necessary and to which every employee of the city's subways, "L" and surface lines will be invited, whether a member of the Amalgamated or not.

Coleman added that the I. R. T. would be confronted at an early date with a demand for recognition of the A. F. of L. union as a result of the decision.

"We expect confidently," he said, "that Mr. Hedley (Frank Hedley, president and general manager of the Interborough), and Mr. Quackenbush will now abandon the labor policy that has caused so much friction. The company union and the yellow dog contract will not work."

Union Not Worried By Plan to Appeal.

Mr. Coleman said the Amalgamated is not greatly alarmed over the statement that the company will appeal.

"Injunctions in labor situations," he said, "must strike like lightning to be effective. Before this case can be taken on appeal to higher courts, we will have compelled recognition of the bona fide trade union. The absolute justice of our cause has now been established and we intend to hammer our way through to victory whether stubborn Bourbons oppose our progress or not."

The Wasservogel decision affects every member of the American Federation of Labor as well as the Amalgamated Association, for both organizations were defendants in the I. R. T. action. The Interborough case was based on the familiar company union and yellow dog contract lines, every employee of the company having been obliged to sign a "two-year contract of employment" to keep his job. This contract specified that he would not join the Amalgamated.

Coleman and Edward P. Lavin, a leader of the 1926 strike, were the two whom the I. R. T. sought in vain to punish for contempt.

Decision Second Big Labor Victory.

The decision is the second labor victory in the I. R. T. litigation, the Court of Appeals decision on January 11 in the first injunction case being the first.

Here are the salient passages of the Wasservogel decision:

That although the Interborough claimed its employees' contract with the company brotherhood union involves "mutual rights and obligations" and is in effect a two-year contract it is in reality "inequitable" because of provisions which give the company the right to discharge employees whenever their services "shall be rendered unnecessary by reason of any change in economic conditions or the seasonal requirements of the company," or "by reason of the adoption of any new device or the extension of the use of any existing device."

Contract Not Fair to Employee.

"The contract purports to bind the employee for two years, while the employer is not in substance subject to a reciprocal obligation," the decision said. "Where an employee abandons all right to leave the service of his employer, whereas the employer reserves practically entire freedom to discharge him, there is no compensating consideration."

"Whatever the status of the contract at law, the provisions above referred to are, to say the least, inequitable. The term of the contract is, in effect, controlled by the will of the employer. Not only the employees, but also the third parties named in the suit may in a court of equity avail themselves of the defense interposed."

Justice Wasservogel reviewed the charges made against Coleman and Shea, another Amalgamated official, that they had continued attempts to organize I. R. T. employees after all company employees signed a two-year contract April 30, 1927, and that they, with other leaders of the union, "conspired among themselves to destroy the brotherhood" and induce employees to become members of the Amalgamated and are still carrying on such a campaign, using threats, scurrilous and defamatory reports and inducing employees to secretly violate their contract while still ostensibly remaining faithful members of the brotherhood. By this, the Interborough charged the unionizing activity threatened its property rights protected by the Federal and State constitutions.

Decision Upholds Labor's Contentions.

The decision points out that the defendants "substantially deny all of the material allegations" and set up a defense "largely to the effect that the two-year contract of employment is void and unenforceable by reason of alleged fraud, deception, duress and overreaching conduct on the part of the plaintiff."

"While plaintiff claims that the present contract involves mutual rights and obligations and was therefore made upon ample consideration, it is the contention of the defendants that it is without consideration and because of the conditions to which it was made subject, should fail in equity. Defendants call attention to the fact that the separate ratifying instrument is signed by the employees and does not contain any promise by the company to employ the men for any period of time; that it was not executed, and any promise of the company to employ the men for a period of two years must come through the general committee of the brotherhood which, by the terms of the constitution of the brotherhood, had the power to bind the men. Assuming, however, that the promise contained in clause 1 of the contract between the company and the brotherhood with

respect to an employment of two years was actually made by the company to the men, it seems to me that such promise is made practically valueless to the employees by other clauses of this contract."

The clauses picked out by the court are those which provide that the company may discharge a man if he becomes a member of or agrees to join in the future any union other than the brotherhood, if he is expelled by the brotherhood, for incompetency, inefficiency, carelessness in performance of duty, intoxication, dishonesty, insubordination, or neglect or physical incapacity to perform duty. The company, under these clauses, is to be sole judge as to discharges for dishonesty, insubordination or refusal or neglect or physical incapacity to perform duties. All other causes named above may be taken up with the company officials by the general committee of the brotherhood, the constitutional clauses of the brotherhood as to arbitration to apply.

Cites Clauses Calling for Discharge.

Justice Wasservogel also cited the clause calling for discharge in case of changed economic conditions or the use of new devices.

"In the view that I have taken of the contract," he concluded, "it only remains to determine whether the commission of, or threat to commit, such acts on the part of the defendants has been established as would justify a court of equity to intervene."

"If the moving papers show that the defendants have done and are threatening to do acts which constitute a wrongful interference with and a disturbance of the relations existing between plaintiff and its employees, doubtless the public interest in the safe, efficient and uninterrupted operation of plaintiff's railway system might be a consideration of some weight in determining whether such an injunction could issue," said Justice Wasservogel, quoting from a Court of Appeals decision in the case of Edward J. Lavin, leader of the I. R. T. strike in 1926.

"Upon the record before me I do not find such conditions to exist," said the justice. "It has not been established that violence, threats, fraud or overreaching conduct has been used to induce plaintiff's employees to become members of the Amalgamated Association, nor that other acts have been committed or threatened which would warrant the issuance of a restraining order."

Holds Intervention Is Not Warranted.

After quoting decisions cited by plaintiff and defendants, Justice Wasservogel said:

"Plaintiff has not established that defendants

BOSS

THE TAILOR

1048 MARKET STREET

Five Doors Below Granada Theatre

Suits and
Overcoats
at
Popular
Prices



All Work
Done Under
Strictly
Union
Conditions

urged its employees 'to conceal from their employer that they are acting contrary to the employer's express wish.'

"Upon the record before me I have reached the conclusion that the intervention of a court of equity at this time is not warranted. Motion denied."

Green Hails Victory.

"The greatest victory labor has won in the courts in many years," William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said of Justice Wasservogel's request to grant the Interborough Rapid Transit Company the injunction it had asked.

"The information that has come to me convinces that it is a sweeping victory for labor. It is a ray of light, a ray of sunshine.

"It is in all of the circumstances perhaps more important than a decision of the United States Court in an ordinary case would be. This is first because of the fact that the Interborough tried to enjoin more persons than ever were enjoined at one time in the history of jurisprudence, then because of the wide publicity given the case, and because it shows that in New York, the greatest industrial State in the Union, the courts are taking a liberal, progressive view of labor matters.

"Apparently Justice Wasservogel has sustained the position of the Federation. He held that the men should be allowed the fullest freedom of choice in the matter of deciding what organization should represent them in wage matters."

Matthew Woll, vice-president of the Federation, said:

"It looks as though Justice Wasservogel has tied a tin can to the 'yellow dog.'

"Unquestionably it is the greatest victory since the United States Supreme Court refused to jail the late Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison in the Buck stove and range case."

"There must be an end to all things of evil," said Frank Morrison, secretary of the Federation. "The use of the injunction in labor disputes has passed its peak; New Yorkers ought to be proud of the fact that their courts are leading the way."

Decision Shows Liberality to Labor.

Former Congressman Nathan D. Perlman of labor's counsel declared the decision placed New York State ahead of all other States in liberality toward the organized labor movement.

"It has been said that this litigation was more important than any since the Dred-Scott case," he said. "Certainly then this decision is the most significant victory for human rights in the history of American jurisprudence."

PRIVATELY OWNED DIPLOMACY.

Lindbergh is sent on a tour of good will through Latin America. Hughes and his fellow delegates are sent to Havana, where they undo more good will than a dozen Lindberghs could create. Lindy has returned and Hughes will not be long in coming back to the arid shores of continental United States. We shall no doubt have an official report saying everything is lovely, which will be pure hokey. Lindy was a success because he went asking nothing but friendship, giving nothing but friendship. American trade unionists did that long ago, and won firm, lasting friendship. Why must that thing known as diplomacy be so different from the expression of private citizens, who, in the mass, constitute America? The answer is that diplomacy too frequently speaks for small groups of very powerful citizens for certain purposes which are not public purposes, but which are very private. Yet there are some who still cannot see the reason for taking the diplomatic service as far as possible out of the hands of the rich. Democracies learn slowly in many directions—but eventually they learn, and when they learn they learn.

LABOR WANTS FACTS—NOT THEORIES.

By Matthew Woll

Vice-President, American Federation of Labor.

Employers of labor, quite generally, have been little concerned about wage theories. They have always viewed the employment of wage earners as a matter of purchasing labor at the lowest possible cost. To that end many have and are indulging in every possible activity that may give them a greater control of the labor market and a subsequent lowering of labor costs—though the number of such employers seem to be lessening with time and a better understanding of the economic and industrial outlook.

College professors have deemed the subject of wages a special field for their speculations and the weaving of theories. Thus we have had presented to us the inevitable law of supply and demand, the iron law of wages, the cost of living wage, the savings wage and the like. Until recently the so-called "cost of living wage" has attracted principal attention.

Much time has been spent in the past in research in keeping records on the purchasing power of the dollar. This research has been carried on for the purpose of determining how many shoes and dresses the dollar would buy for the baby, how many loaves of bread for the family, how much of the rent it would pay, and the like. Careful watch has been kept to see that the dollar purchased as much of these necessities today as it did yesterday. In other words, under this "cost of living theory" the effort has been made to have the wage earners believe that so long as the "real wage" remained stationary though the "money wage" may have fluctuated, that all is well.

No one will longer deny that every wage earner shall receive not less than is essential for him to bear the cost of living, though a number of industries attempt to justify a lesser wage by the existence of an uncontrollable competitive situation. However, this cost of living wage theory ignores an equally essential fact in the determination of wages and which relates to increased production and increased values of the things produced. In other words, the worker is no longer content merely to ask, "What must I consume in order to live?" but demands that he shall share with the employer in the increased values of that which is being produced.

As a result of this attitude American organized labor is exploring the field of government statistics to ascertain whether its share of national income is equitable and whether wages paid to the wage earners will enable them to share in advances in material civilization. Heretofore the whole field of gathering and interpreting statistical information and data has been developed for the use of employers. Realizing the value of statistics, labor is now beginning to gather its own statistics and to make their own interpretations of statistics compiled by statistical bureaus, private and governmental. This marks, indeed, a definite stage of progress toward a clearer understanding and discussion of wages and will bring into play facts rather than theories in future wage determinations.

Organized labor welcomes this progress in statistical surveys and studies. This development, if carried to its logical conclusion, will clearly demonstrate to all wage earners that only through collective trade union action can they hope to parallel increased productivity and increased valuation of that which is produced by a wage increase and share more fully and equitably in a growing industry and ever participate more abundantly in the economic, social and cultural advances of a progressive civilization.

Unions exist for the protection of the workers. The label helps in accomplishing that purpose. Unionists must use it in order to make it effective.

SENSE FROM CONGRESS.

"No law which has not the moral support of the people can long endure, much less be enforced. You can not legislate people's morals any more than you can perform other miracles."—Representative J. Charles Linthicum of Maryland.

"The Congress that permits this wretchedness (in the soft coal fields of Pennsylvania) at its very doors, when it weeps its tears over what happens across the water, is far from fearlessly doing its duty, and is not deserving the confidence of the people who sent it here."—Senator Hiram Johnson of California.

"Submarines, like poisoned gas, are a menace to noncombatants and to civilization."—Representative L. A. Frothingham of Massachusetts.

Unions exist for the protection of the workers. The label helps in accomplishing that purpose. Unionists must use it in order to make it effective.

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We "CAN" sell clean, staple merchandise at right prices at all times and we do "DO" it. Our six big department store buying power is the reason.

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**YOU SHOULD
SEE ABOUT IT**

Write for Prices and Samples

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PRINTING and BADGES**
111 SEVENTH STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

DEMAND THE UNION LABEL



ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING
AND PHOTOENGRAVING

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

BY THE WAY.

Unemployment multiplies, unless all signs are wrong. Boston labor has called a conference to consider the unemployment situation. Governor Smith of New York has asked for a report on employment conditions in his State. The textile situation gets worse daily. Cotton farmers of the South are in serious straits. Coal is hard hit and towns in Indiana and other States are bankrupt because of the miners' idleness. Migratory workers are combing the Far West in vain search for jobs. The Labor Bureau, Inc., estimates there are 4,000,000 persons out of work. The situation is serious and calls for scientific study and constructive action. In the words of President Thomas McMahon of the United Textile Workers: "We can not evade or temporize with such a great problem as unemployment any longer. We cannot solve it by meeting the situation in a local area alone. The problem has become national and indeed international. We must deal with it on such a basis."

* * *

Is the United States engaged in war in Nicaragua or is it not? Defenders of the present United States policy in Nicaragua deny we are at war; opponents of the policy declare that unmistakable war is being waged, despite the fact that Congress, the war-declaring branch of the government, has never authorized hostilities. Here's a statement by Thomas Jefferson, one of the greatest of Americans, that bears directly on the question: "In the case of actual physical attacks upon American citizens or their property, or the immediate danger of such attacks, the forces of the United States may be used for strictly protective purposes without the consent of Congress, which it is manifestly impossible to obtain in such cases. When, however, any attempt is made to take over the control of territory, to use force for the collection of claims due American citizens, to interfere with the military operations of foreign troops, or above all to interfere between two governments, each claiming to be the legal government of the country, war (perhaps only partial war, but still war) is waged, and this can only be constitutionally done under the authorization of Congress." In the light of Jefferson's statement, can there be any doubt that we are at war in Nicaragua and at war in violation of the United States Constitution, which plainly says that Congress shall have power to declare war?

* * *

Some folks delight in deriding the League of Nations as an agent of peace. Meanwhile, the League goes right on working to prevent war and it keeps up the work even as the scoffers sleep. The League has just decided to have its office at Geneva open day and night, including Sundays and holidays, with secretaries on the job to receive radios and telegrams and instantly start in motion the League's peace machinery when any threat of war develops or any country urgently appeals for intervention because of fear of an outbreak of hostilities. That being always ready for action may be a means of preventing war was shown by the outcome of Bulgaria's appeal in the Greco-Bulgarian crisis two years ago. This arrived at night, when the League's office was closed. The League council was able to be convoked without delay and prevent hostilities only because the night watchman took the initiative and opened the urgent Bulgarian message. Thus a humble worker prevented what might have been a devastating war.

A prominent city man who is as mean as he is wealthy, relates an English paper, is fond of getting advice for nothing. Meeting his doctor one day, he said to him, "I'm on my way home, doctor, and I feel very seedy and worn out generally. What ought I to take?"

"A taxi," was the curt reply.—Boston Transcript.

COMMUNITY CHEST PAGEANT.

Free tickets entitling the holders to admission to the great pageant that is to be staged at the Civic Auditorium, Saturday evening, February 25, are now being distributed and those who intend witnessing this spectacle should not delay providing themselves with tickets. Featured on the program of entertainment for the evening is the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Alfred Hertz, Bohemian Club Male Chorus, Myrtle Claire Donnelly, grand opera star, a dance specialty by the O'Neill Sisters' Kiddies, and a brief, inspirational address by Hon. Chester Rowell.

"The Golden Image" has been selected as the title of the pageant, which is to be given in connection with preparations for the coming annual campaign of the San Francisco Community Chest. The announcement is made, however, that there will be no solicitation for funds during the evening's entertainment. The campaign dates are February 27th to March 9th.

The pageant was conceived and is being produced by Herbert A. Schmidt, prominent member of the Bohemian Club. Well-known residents of the city are cast in the principal roles, and the public is invited to attend en masse. Admission will be by complimentary tickets only in order to insure every one getting seats.

It is explained by the committee in charge that there will be no expense entailed to the Community Chest in presenting this entertainment. The details have been worked out by the publicity committee under the leadership of Mrs. Leo J. Clayburgh and Miss Frances Ames.

Tickets may be obtained, without cost or obligation, at the Community Chest Campaign headquarters, 500 Post street, at Mason; at the permanent headquarters, 20 Second street; Sherman, Clay & Company; City of Paris; Emporium; Anglo & London-Paris National Bank; Bank of Italy, main office and Columbus avenue office; Russ Building; Mission branch of the San Francisco Bank; American Trust Company branches at Geary and Eighteenth avenue, Sixth avenue and Clement, Union and Fillmore, Seventh avenue and Irving, Twentieth avenue and Irving, and at the newsstands at the Fairmont, Mark Hopkins, Palace, St. Francis and Manx Hotels.

SLUMP IN EMPLOYMENT.

The California Labor Market Bulletin for February, 1928, issued today by Walter G. Mathewson, Chief of the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement, shows a decline in employment in factories and workshops throughout the State, in January, 1928, compared with January, 1927. The Bulletin shows that the same 792 representative industrial establishments which employed 143,121 workers in January, 1927, employed only 131,928 workers in January, 1928, a decrease of 11,193, or 7.8 per cent. The total weekly payroll for the same industrial establishments was \$4,130,682 in January, 1927, compared with \$3,852,575 in January, 1928, a decrease of \$278,107, or 6.7 per cent.

Among the groups of industries showing decreases in employment in January, 1928, compared with the same month last year, are the following: Chemicals, oils, and paints, including petroleum refining, 23.0 per cent; metals, machinery, and conveyances, 10.0 per cent; foods, beverages and tobacco, 9.8 per cent; stone, clay and glass products, 5.1 per cent; leather and rubber goods, 4.0 per cent; and textile goods, 3.3 per cent.

Percentages of increase in employment are shown in the Bulletin for the following, and for other industries: Agricultural implements, 30.1 per cent; food products, 19.3 per cent; glass manufacturing, 18.7 per cent; millinery, 11.6 per cent; and laundering, cleaning and dyeing, 4.3 per cent.

The average weekly earnings of employees in

the industrial establishments covered were \$29.20 in January, compared with \$28.86 of the same month last year, an increase of 34 cents, or 1.2 per cent in January, 1928. The reasons for the slight increase in average weekly earnings in spite of the decline in employment is accounted for by the fact that employers generally lay off the less skillful and less desirable employees; while the better qualified workers are kept on the payrolls.

De Long—I understand you are taking a course in memory culture.

Shortleigh—Yes, that's right.

De Long—Have you got far enough along to remember that \$5 you borrowed of me last summer?



WELCOME HOME FURNISHERS!

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WORKERS' EDUCATION

HOW TO RUN A UNION MEETING. A Simple Manual on Parliamentary Law.

By Paul Blanshard,
Former Secretary, Rochester Labor College.

"The Trade Union is the Bulwark of Democracy."
—Gladstone.

LESSON VI.

13—Rescinding a Motion.

If the members of the union realize that they have adopted a foolish motion or voted too hastily, the quickest way to undo their action is to rescind the objectionable motion. Any motion can be rescinded at any time by a two-thirds vote, but it is illegal for the union to rescind a contract after it has been signed or to attempt to reinstate an expelled officer or member by rescinding the motion to expel. An expelled officer or member can regain his old place only by election.

Any member can make the motion to rescind. Under some circumstances a motion can be rescinded by majority vote. A motion passed at one meeting can be rescinded at the next meeting by majority vote if the members have been notified at the first meeting that an attempt will be made at the next meeting to rescind.

(The motion to reconsider has been omitted from this lesson since the same purpose can be accomplished by the motion to rescind. The motion to rescind throws the whole question open to discussion again.)

14—Amending a Motion.

The most important thing to remember about making an amendment to a motion is that the amendment is voted upon first. Then if the amendment does not cover the ground of the original motion, the main motion is voted on separately.

A motion can be amended once and the amendment can be amended once, so that the meeting may be considering at one time a motion, an amendment and an amendment to the amendment. An amendment is made as follows:

Brother Moore—I move that the union pay \$15 a week strike benefit to all members now on strike.

Brother Koren—I second the motion.

The Chairman—The motion has been made and seconded that the union shall pay \$15 a week strike benefit to all its members now on strike. Is there any discussion?

Brother McMahon—I wish to amend the motion to read \$15 for men and \$10 for women strikers.

Brother Frity—I second the amendment.

The Chairman—The amendment has been made and seconded that the union pay \$15 to men and \$10 to women strikers. Are you ready for the question?

Sister Dubin—I wish to amend the amendment to read \$12.50 for men and \$12.50 for women.

Sister Green—I second that amendment.

The Chairman—The amendment to the amendment has been made and seconded that the union pay \$12.50 to both men and women strikers. Is there any discussion?

(Discussion here follows on the whole question, including both amendments.)

The Chairman—We will vote first on the amendment to the amendment that we pay each striker \$12.50. All those in favor of this amendment will say Aye. Opposed, No. The amendment to the amendment is lost. We will vote now on the amendment that the union pay \$15 to men strikers and \$10 to women. All those in favor will say

Aye. Opposed, No. The amendment is carried. Is there any further new business?

(In this case the amendment covers the subject under discussion so it is unnecessary to vote on the original motion after the amendment is carried. If the amendment has been lost the procedure would be as follows:

The Chairman—The amendment is lost. We will now vote on the original motion that the union pay \$15 strike benefit to all members now on strike. All those in favor will say Aye. Opposed, No. The motion is lost.)

An amendment to an amendment to an amendment is out of order. A substitute is the same as an amendment and the same rules apply to it. For example, suppose that after the above amendment to the amendment has been made the following action takes place:

Brother Wellman—I wish to make a substitute proposal for the amendment and the amendment to the amendment. I move that the Board of Directors shall decide each individual appeal for strike benefits on its merits, with a maximum strike benefit of \$17 and a minimum of \$5.

The Chairman—Your substitute is out of order since there are already two amendments on the floor.

WHAT IS WORKERS' EDUCATION?

By Spencer Miller, Jr.
Secretary, Workers' Education Bureau.

LESSON VI.

In every struggle of labor there is a force which weighs in the decision depending upon how it is informed. It is the force of public opinion. It is urged at times that labor is too busy with its struggle to bother with education, too busy to seek to win public opinion. Yet it must be evident that when labor wins public opinion, part of its struggle has been won. A struggle may not even be necessary to secure one's rights. How handicapped labor has been in the past because it either could not or did not state its case squarely and simply to the public! It is the promise of Workers' Education that to leadership and to the membership will be brought a capacity for expressing one's opinion in the press and on the platform.

MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS.

By Earl H. Emmons.

Pursue your path; I question not the way,

No matter what your chosen path may be;

And this, alone, I ask you—I pray

You grant the same unfettered right to me.

Select your creed and worship as you will;

Proclaim your gods by any form or name;

Go heavenward or hellward, but keep still

And leave me free the choice to do the same.

I argue not what you should eat or drink;

Pursue your path, the way is all your own;

I care not what you say, or do, or think;

I ask for naught but this—Let Me Alone!

—From The Composing Room.

An enlightened mind is not hoodwinked; it is not shut up in a gloomy prison till it thinks the walls of its own dungeon the limits of the universe, and the reach of its own chain the outer verge of intelligence.—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

LAWS AFFECTING WORKING WOMEN.

There are only four states in the United States at the present time that have no laws of any sort regulating the hours of work for women industrially employed, according to a new bulletin just issued by the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor. These states are Alabama, Florida, Iowa and West Virginia. Indiana has but one, limitation of hours—the prohibiting of women's work at night in manufacturing industries; and Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina limit the hours in textile mills. All the other states with regulatory laws have definitely banned the employment of women for more than a certain number of hours per day or week, or have put a penalty on overtime in the form of increased wages.

This new bulletin, called "State Laws Affecting Working Women, August 1, 1927," is a revision of former studies which were much in demand. It includes a classified index of all existing laws and charts of their principal provisions under such groups as minimum wage, length of the working day and week, night work and home work.

Only ten states have regulations providing for an eight-hour day, and the number of industries or occupations included in the laws varies greatly. These states are Arizona, California, Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, Utah and Washington. The same limit is found in the District of Columbia and Porto Rico. Of this group California has the most inclusive legislation. Sixteen states and Porto Rico prohibit night work in some occupations, usually between 10 p. m. and 6 a. m.

No state has regulated each industry or occupation by the passage of all types of hour laws found in the United States as a whole. Some states that regulate daily hours fail to limit the length of the working week or to provide one day's rest in seven, lunch periods, or rest periods, or to prohibit night work. A few states, notably, Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania, have all types of laws for their industries, which employ the greatest numbers of women, by covering manufacturing establishments. The states that have industrial commissions seem to be establishing regulations that cover all these points more rapidly than are the ones that depend on separate acts of their legislatures for each step.

About one-fourth of the states either prohibit or regulate home work. Ten states have prohibited for all except the immediate members of a family certain manufactures, such as the making of clothing, trimmings and tobacco products. In general the requirements are for cleanliness, adequate lighting and ventilation, and freedom from infectious and contagious disease. Most of these laws were passed some time ago, when the agitation against the sweat shops was at its height.

In spite of the declaration by the United States Supreme Court of the unconstitutionality of certain of the minimum-wage laws, nine of the states have been able to establish laws that have not been successfully questioned. In two of these a minimum has been set for specified industries or occupations, and in the other seven boards or commissions have been created with power to study the various occupations or industries and establish minimum wage rates for each or all of them. As a result, rates have been set for one or more groups of workers in all the nine states except Colorado, which has been handicapped by an insufficient appropriation. The highest rates is that of California, which established \$16 per week for all industrials in the states. Where the rates have been set by law, they usually are inelastic and have not responded to the great rise in the cost of living since 1914. Utah, for example, has a rate of \$7.50 per week for experienced women workers.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH.

By Herbert Atkinson.

In previous chapters we have traced the cause of poverty and unemployment to its source in the land question. It is not surprising that city workers do not take an active interest in that. They generally assume that the land question is an agricultural question, and that it does not greatly concern them. A structural steel worker, guiding a great girder into position up aloft on some tall skyscraper, might be excused for thinking that the connection between the land and himself was but slender and precarious. The sailor-man, out on the angry waste of waters, when the stormy winds do blow, and his vessel is shipping green seas over her bow, flooding her decks as they come roaring aft, he thinks sometimes of land. He vows, under these conditions, that he has had enough of this, he will stay at home, and buy a farm, and have all night in, and go no more to sea. But, when the sun shines again, and the gentle breeze takes the place of the furious gale, he thinks no more of land. And yet, every particle of material used in the construction of the skyscraper is a product of land. The ship, from her truck to keelson, consists of products of land, and the vessel is engaged in carrying products of land from one point of the earth's surface to points of land elsewhere. All our food, our clothing, our shelter, our little luxuries, come from the land. On the land we are born, from it we live, to it we return again—children of the soil as truly as is the blade of grass or the flower of the field.

That is what the land means to us all. Now then, here is a principle on which we may stand firmly—that the land does not belong to one individual more than to another, to one class more than to another class, not to landlords, not to tenants, not to cultivators. It belongs to all the people who at the time exist upon it. This assertion brings us into the sphere of political ethics, what may be called the science of social order, and it is desirable that we get some starting point or principle to work upon, and from. The formula of "the greatest good for the greatest number" is too vague. This is a better one, "that every man has freedom to do all that he wills, provided that he does not infringe upon the equal freedom of any other man." This has been called the first principle of a free society, and is referred to as the Rule of Freedom. The right of each to life, and to personal liberty, are self-evident deductions from the above rule. The right of free speech, a free press, the right of a trade union to enroll its members into its ranks on terms agreeable to each, and that are in the interests of all, the right to engage in various projects for increasing the happiness and prosperity of its members, the right of all to co-operate to advance the interests of each, to co-operate with equality of opportunity, with equal rights to all and privilege to none. All the best ideals of a labor movement can be deduced from that safe working rule of society, the rule of freedom, given above. And the sense of justice that is implanted in us all will tell us at once when we are breaking that law. We can do whatever we like to do, provided that our actions do not inflict injury of any kind, cause pain, or poverty, or suffering, mental or physical, to any other human being; or dumb animal, either.

If our actions tend toward the injury of others we are breaking the law, and we must cease such action, and try to right the wrong we have done. The more this rule pervades our conduct, the greater the chances of success in any scheme of co-operation which we may undertake for our mutual benefit. Although this rule enjoins courtesy, toleration, and forbearance, it in no wise enjoins us to carry forbearance to the point where it ceases to be a virtue, for that would be to condone wrong and encourage the doer of wickedness to persist in his wrong-doing. This rule is worth

so much explanation as the time will surely come when we shall take action based on it.

Now, then, if the right to life and liberty, of all men, are equal, and they all have equal rights to pursue the objects of their desires, and they are all born into a world adapted to the gratification of their desires, it then unavoidably follows that they have equal rights to the use of the land. For, if each of them has freedom to do all that he wills, provided he does not infringe on the freedom of others, then each of them is free to use the earth for the satisfaction of his wants; provided he allows all others the same liberty. And it is evident that no one, or part of them, may use the land in such a way as to prevent, or restrict, the rest from similarly using it; seeing that to do this is to assume greater freedom than the rest, and, consequently, to break the law of freedom. Justice, then, that rectitude that should control our dealing with all men, does not permit private property in land.

We can also state the case thus—this right of all men to the land on which they live is a natural right. It springs from the fact of existence, the right to life. Each of us has a right to life, to freedom, and to land. The warrant, which comes direct from Nature, and which sets aside all human laws or title deeds, is the fact that we exist.

So much for the rights of all to the use of the earth. Next comes the rights of property. Here is an old definition, nearly two hundred years old, but it will serve—Though the earth be common to all men, every man has a property in his own person, this nobody has a right to but himself. The labor of his body, and the work of his hands are properly his. Whatever, then, he has removed out of the state that Nature has provided, and has mixed his labor with, and joined to it something that is his own, he thereby makes his own property. In other words, to the producer belongs the produce, and that this is the just distribution of wealth can be plainly seen. Nature gives wealth only as a result of labor, and to nothing but labor. There is no article of wealth but such as labor has got by making it, or searching for it, out of the raw material, land, which the Creator has given for all men to draw from. If there was but one man in the world, it would be apparent that he could have no more wealth than he was able to make and to save. And this is the natural order. And no matter how great the population, or how elaborate the society, no one can have more wealth than he produces and saves, unless he gets it as a free gift from some one, or by appropriating the earnings of someone else. Society is divided into three classes—workers, beggars, and thieves. This is not complimentary to the "upper classes," yet it is economically true. There are only three ways by which any one can get wealth—by work, by gift, or by theft. And, clearly, the reason why the workers get so little is because the beggars and the thieves get so much. When a man gets wealth that he

does not produce, he necessarily gets it at the expense of those who produce it. Now then, the remedy for poverty and unemployment, and it must be in line with the law of freedom that governs all free institutions, and it must recognize the rights of all men to land, and it must afford secure possession of the soil to allow any man, or association of men, to pursue their business upon, be it either industrial or agricultural, in peace and security; it must recognize the right of all men to produce if they desire, and it must recognize the right of the producer to the products of his labor.

WHEN IT'S FUN TO DRINK MILK.

If your child dislikes to drink milk, try making a game of it. The child will probably drink more milk, and, taken under pleasant conditions, it is much more apt to nourish him than when he is forced to drink it. Do not give the child a whole glass of milk at once. Put a tiny glass by his plate and fill it up, asking him to see if he can empty it.

With small glasses they are not apt to drink too much. If the child is old enough, put a small pitcher with the rest of the milk beside his plate and let him pour it out himself. When he is interested in pouring it, you will be surprised how much more readily he will drink his regular quota of milk.—From "Children, the Magazine for Parents."

Unions exist for the protection of the workers. The label helps in accomplishing that purpose. Unionists must use it in order to make it effective.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
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MEMBER OF
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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1928

The Shipstead anti-injunction bill provides that no court order shall be issued except to protect property. Nothing shall be held to be property unless it is tangible and transferable. Opponents claim such a law would invalidate patents, trade-marks and copyrights. Patents, trade-marks and copyrights are tangible. They are real, substantial, evident. They are the sole possession of the owner, who is protected by law, just as is the owner of houses, land or money. All of these can be sold or otherwise transferred, and use of same, without the owner's authority, can be enjoined in an equity court. The owner of such property can also sue for damages in a civil court. The power to labor, good will or patronage are neither tangible or transferable. They are inherent in each individual.

The United Garment Workers' Union of this city is trying out an experiment in the way of promoting the demand for union label shirts by setting aside a month as union label shirt-buying time. Each member of a union is to be requested to buy at least one shirt during the month of April, bearing the union label of the San Francisco local union. Of course this is done with the idea in mind of making more work for the women of the organization, but it will also be of great benefit to the manufacturers who put the label on their products, and because of this fact these manufacturers should co-operate in every way possible with the union. The truth is that the union garment factories in this city have not taken full advantage of the opportunities available to them. To cite one instance, they have not advertised their wares to the extent they should and as a consequence the trade unionists of this city have not been attracted in a way to induce them to purchase union label shirts of local manufacture. For this state of affairs the manufacturers are, therefore, largely to blame because they have depended almost entirely upon the union label to sell their goods, and it has sold them to some extent, but intelligent business men would have given assistance in the way of advertising. Now the union is going to advertise for them and the employers surely ought to lend a hand in the campaign, which will be of at least as much benefit to them as to the members of the union. We should all pull together if we desire to get anywhere.

JUST RAMBLING

On Washington's birthday anniversary we came down to the office about 10 o'clock with the idea in mind of writing a leading editorial. Everything was quiet. No one around to disturb our thoughts, a condition usually considered ideal, but after perusing one exchange after another in search of a fitting subject, we were as much at sea as in the beginning. The mind was disturbed and totally unfit for thinking, but it was necessary to write an editorial to fill this space, and we must confess that, while it may be easy for talented people to pound out enough stuff to fill the required space at any time, we sometimes find it rather difficult to do so, perhaps because we are lacking in talent, but today proved to be one of those provoking occasions in spite of the fact that it was the birth anniversary of the Father of the Country, which should have given inspiration to anyone. As a consequence of this combination of circumstances, we are thumping away on the typewriter even now, after hours of reading, without knowing what the end of this dissertation is going to be or whether it will be fit to print when we get through with it. It may be, however, that most people experience occasions of the kind, and that our readers will be charitable enough to put up with a crazy patch editorial which starts from nowhere and ends up in the same place.

Then, too, it may be that those who give thought to the problems of organized labor and who have been wondering what is the matter with the movement and what to do in order to revive interest and get the men and women of toil to dig in and help in the struggle to push the movement forward, may come to the conclusion that the great mass of the membership is very much in the state of mind in which we found ourselves on this particular occasion.

We are quite confident that next week we will be in better condition and able to write one of our usual editorial sermons, and it may not be amiss to suggest that those who have been despairing over the lack of interest in the labor movement may find comfort in the suggestion that it has been caused by a sluggishness from the outside and that as things go along everything will be righted in due time, interest revived and the men and women who comprise the membership of the organizations will go to work with a will to make up for lost time. That would be but the natural sequence to the slumber they have been having during the past four or five years, and we are quite sure that before many months roll by all will be up and doing, taking a keen interest in the political contests that are approaching and fighting back with all the energy at their command against the greedmongers and self-seekers who have been having such a glorious time over the inroads made into the ranks of the organized workers. However lacking they may be in ambition or the power to think logically today, it is a sure thing that those who have struggled to build up the unions over a long period of discouraging years are not going to allow the lagging spirit to hold them for long in its embrace. Therefore the day of reckoning for the enemies of the labor movement is not far in the future. The truth is that we can feel it getting very close because the rumbling noises can now be heard by all quite clearly. The great victories of the street car men in New York City and Indianapolis point to an increased interest on the part of the workers and these same achievements will tend to add increased speed to the efforts of the workers throughout the length and breadth of the land, and the more opposition the more vigorously will they fight.

Well, some one said that "Necessity was the mother of invention," and while we are not sure that we have invented or created this editorial, still we know that it was necessity that drove us to the effort to fill the space, and we have filled it, whether with rubbish or something worth while is for others than ourselves to say.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

A Senate committee may be about ready to dig into the coal strike, but this doesn't put bread in the mouths of the striking miners, add fuel to their flickering fires or put warm clothes upon their backs. The battle is as bitter as ever, the need for help as great. Continue to give money, supplies and clothes for the miners. In the mine camps of Pennsylvania men by the thousands suffer through the cold and misery of winter that principles may be vindicated. That is not their fight alone. It is the fight of every decent American. Stand by the miners! Give and give and give!

The coal strike is to be investigated. What a dishing of the dirt there will be! The Interborough is denied its big injunction. It seems it is still impossible to indict a nation and equally impossible to enjoin one. These are patches of silver lining to the cloud of murk and gloom that has contained the injunction evil, the Mellon despotism, the oil scandal, the power trust lobby, and other similar soiled linen. Thus slowly, but surely, humanity vindicates its right to rule itself, keeps its grip on its basic faith and shows that faith in the future is justified.

Individual department store owners, in their convention in New York City, declared against pensioning old employees. These employers have evidently discovered that this system is "bad business." An investigation by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics reveals that not one of these systems is on a sound basis and that eventually employers will have to pay unexpected large amounts to repudiate their agreement. The discovery has weakened faith in this paternalism, and department store owners are getting back to fundamentals by favoring a wage that will permit employees to save for old age.

This change will be a sad blow to uplifters and publicity agents.

Unions can neither be built up nor maintained by the idlers who stay away from meetings. Whatever the unions are they have been made such by the members who have put in their time attending to the things that are necessary to promote strength and progress in them, and to such men and women must go credit for all the accomplishments of the organizations of labor. The stay-at-homes and loafers may growl and complain and whine a great deal, but such conduct never brought a particle of good to any union or its members. It takes good judgment, persistent application, and hard work to keep a union going steadily forward, and the only unions that advance steadily are those that have members who are willing to pay such a price for the things they desire. This does not present an unusual state of affairs, because in this world things worth having are worth working to attain, and those who are not willing to strive for progress do not deserve to achieve it. Nor does this mean that organizations or individuals should strive for the impossible. It does, however, mean that careful study should be given to every problem and then when sound reasoning, based upon accurate information, suggests a thing as desirable and possible of attainment, the struggle to get it should be intelligently and vigorously prosecuted, and this can only be done by members who attend meetings and equip themselves for the task that lies before them. Just now there seems to be a woeful shortage of such members in nearly every union. What is to be done about it?

Unions exist for the protection of the workers. The label helps in accomplishing that purpose. Unionists must use it in order to make it effective.

WIT AT RANDOM

"The British poet laureate, visiting New York, refused to give an interview to the ship's reporters. The next morning the New York newspapers carried the following headline, 'King's Canary Won't Chirp.'"

A clergyman received the following notice regarding a marriage that was to take place at the parish church:

"This is to give you notice that I and Miss Jemima Arabella Brearly is comin' to your church on Saturday afternoon to undergo the operation of matrimony at your hands. Please be prompt, as the cab is hired by the hour."

Nitt—Once I saved a man's life, but I never got a medal for it.

Witt—Give particulars, please.

"An inebriate once came home to his apartment and turned on only the hot water to take a bath in, and he would have been scalded to death, only I happened to be janitor of the building and there was no hot water."—Judge.

First Loafer—I hear all the men have gone on a strike.

Second Loafer—What have they struck for?

"Shorter hours."

"Luck to 'em. I allus did say that sixty minutes was too long for an hour."—Watchman-Examiner.

The prisoner was asked why he beat the victim.

"Well, judge, he called me a rhinoceros."

"Umph! Rhinoceros, eh? When did this happen?"

"Jess about three years ago, judge."

"Three years ago! Why did you wait until today to get even, then?"

"Well, judge, de facts am dat I never seed no rhinoceros until dis mawnin'."—Wright Engine Builder.

A story is going the rounds of a man who had a fish-tank divided into two sections by a glass partition. In one side he put a lively bass; in the other a number of minnows.

Every time a minnow came up to the glass partition the bass made a strike. Then, with a bruised head, the bass got discouraged and waited patiently each day for the food dropped in from above.

The man took out the partition. The minnows swam around the bass and were not touched. The bass was thoroughly sold on the idea that business was bad.

Take another lunge at the glass partition. It isn't there.—The Churchman.

Gordon, seven years old, was playing bandit, and for some time had been staggering around as if badly wounded without actually toppling over as a victim of the imaginary bullets of his playmates. A neighbor watching the game called to him:

"Gordon, why don't you fall down?"

"I can't," answered the boy crossly; "I'm not allowed to; if I had on my old pants, I'd have been dead long ago."—Exchange.

An Englishman at an American bar in Paris ordered from the list of drinks a cocktail called the "Stars and Stripes." When served, he saw that it was composed of liquors of different densities, the whole producing a striped effect.

"That's all right for the stripes," said the Briton, "but what about the stars?"

"Drink the cocktail," replied the bartender, "and you'll see them."

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

That there is a radio monopoly of tremendous proportions seems to admit of no doubt. That radio is profitable seems a prima facie fact. That profits do not come forth by the wave of a hand also seems evident. Therefore, also, to wit and because of these things, it stands to reason that somebody pays, that somebody gets something in return for paying and that it is a good game if you are on the inside. There are a dozen and more good games to be in—big games where millions roll around like marbles in a boy's pocket, but most of the people are not in there. Standard Oil is one. United States Steel is another. Bill boards—those more or less ugly things along the highway—another. And so on, ad infinitum, without any little fleas to bite 'em. But back to radio, back to the grid leak, or whatever it is that leaks.

* * *

Bell Telephone, General Electric, Westinghouse, Radio Corporation of America, National Broadcasting Company, are all linked together in one big radio game. Nice game to be linked into. Fat game. The boobs turn on the loud speaker and hear Announcer Montmorency Rausmitem proclaim that the Puncture Proof Wall Paper Company will now present its Staggering Patrolmen's quartette in the evening's wail entitled, "After the soup and fish come the nuts." Advertising seems to be the main support of radio stations today. We get a glorious outpouring of hokey, hokum and blither. Jazz, razz and self-glorification of announcers, dog-gone their fear-some tribe, with a few honorable and decent exceptions. But that isn't all. Every once in a while some great Factotum of the mighty world of zip and wow is put on the air for what might be called a mass hookup. Everybody's gotta listen or go into a silence.

* * *

With things as they are the general run of the genus homo can take his choice of hearing what the radio trust wants him to hear, or he can walk around the block and see how many bootleggers he can count per yard. It is getting no better so fast that a one-legged man can keep up with the rate of speed going backwards. We have the promise that a flock of independents are going to be given a big push and fired out of the air arena. It seems not to have dawned upon anyone that here is the one game where the law can put the little independent out of business in favor of the combination. Shades of the trust busters! Mortals, what a change has come ovah ouah fair land, watta change. Shivering grapefruit! as the brown-eyed lady said as she picked her pearly teeth.

* * *

We don't know yet half of what a radio monopoly may mean to us. That's because radio is still so young and tender. It's an egg that may hatch any number of things, if we aren't fussy about metaphors. The short wave and commercial transmission mean millions entirely aside from broadcasting. And we are an armful of mutts if we don't keep our eyes open and roar while the roaring is still fairly good. Yowl while there's still a chance. If we don't look out for the man at the microphone, puppet that he mostly is, he may choke the life out of what little common sense we have, and what's worse, he may even make us like it.

Unions exist for the protection of the workers. The label helps in accomplishing that purpose. Unionists must use it in order to make it effective.

REGULATION OR OWNERSHIP.

Milford, Pa., February 17, 1928.

Mr. James W. Mullen, Editor,
The Labor Clarion,
San Francisco, California.

My dear Mr. Mullen:

Can regulation be made to regulate—can the consumer of electricity be assured of reasonable rates by regulation, or can and will the electric interests prevent it?

That is the essential question involved in the Walsh resolution in the United States Senate. The same issue is at this moment before the Legislature of Massachusetts in a form that gives it a direct interest to every householder in America.

This question has been put before the Legislature by the Massachusetts Utilities Commission because of the very serious difficulties it has met in its effort to protect the public against extortion by electric utility corporations.

When the Commission reduced electric rates in the city of Worcester from seven cents per kilowatt hour to five, on the general principal that rates should be fixed on the basis of money actually and prudently invested, the company brought suit in the Federal Court in Boston. Thereupon the court, by injunction, forbade the enforcement of the Massachusetts Commission's order until the suit should be decided, which may well take many years. For all these years the consumers of Worcester will have to keep on paying seven cents instead of five.

The Massachusetts Commission says that it "has been constantly confronted in the fixation of rates with long, involved and expensive hearings in which the electric utilities have seriously presented the value of the property based upon the cost of reproduction, less depreciation, as a basis upon which they were entitled to receive a return."

The Commission further says: "The danger of the so-called United States Supreme Court doctrine (rate fixing on the basis of present value chiefly measured by reproduction cost less depreciation) being enforced in this commonwealth is so great that we think that we should at this time make preparations to avoid the results of such a doctrine. This doctrine promotes greed and gluttony upon the part of the owners of public utilities. It asserts that the owners of the public utilities are entitled to retain and earn a profit upon excessive earnings which they may have exacted from the public. It asserts that the public has no real control over these utilities other than an ineffectual method of regulating rates, notwithstanding that the public gives to them exclusive rights in the highways and confers upon them the sovereign power to take private property by eminent domain.

"Moreover, it asserts that the property of the utility is increased in value by improvements in the public highways and that the owners of the utility are entitled to increased earnings by reason of these improvements and of the enhanced value upon its property resulting from the growth of the communities. It also asserts that the owners of the utility are entitled to earnings upon the reproduction value of the property less depreciation, notwithstanding the service performed by it could be performed as well, if not better, by property that would cost much less."

To meet a like situation in Pennsylvania the Giant Power Survey Board proposed state legislation offering to the power companies a contract, to be embodied in their charters, which would bind them (as does a water power license contract under the Federal Water Power Act) to accept rate regulation on the prudent investment rate-base. Companies which refused to make this contract were to lose certain old privileges like the right to condemn property and to be denied

new charters, mergers and municipal franchise grants.

The Massachusetts Commission now recommends legislation which will offer to the power companies a like contract. If they refuse to make this contract with the state, they will lose the right to take property by eminent domain and will not be allowed to issue any new stock or bonds. Furthermore, the law which makes privileges granted to companies by municipalities irrevocable, except for breach of condition, will be repealed, and they will lose their monopoly to the extent that municipalities in which they operate will be allowed to supply electric current to their inhabitants without first buying the company's plant.

Those companies which accept the contract will be allowed to issue stock dividends to their stockholders in cases where that is necessary to make the par value of all outstanding securities equal to the actual money investment. On this actual investment as a rate-base, each contracting company may earn enough "to enable it to pay dividends sufficient to maintain the market value of its shares of capital stock at their par value," and no order allowing earnings to that amount "shall be modified, amended or annulled as unlawful, unjust or confiscatory."

The Pennsylvania Giant Power proposals were and still are denounced by hired spokesmen of the power companies as radical and dangerous. Their adoption by the Utilities Commission of staid old Massachusetts is proof enough, if proof were needed, that they are just and conservative.

The Pennsylvania Giant Power Board and the Massachusetts Public Utility Commission have blazed the trail for their own and their sister commonwealths.

The principle of fixing rates on the money actually and prudently invested is obviously fair and reasonable. It can be fully applied to past investments only by states which have held security issues down to the amount of the prudent investment, as Massachusetts has done, for the innocent investor must be protected. All states may apply it to new companies and to new capital invested in old companies.

The power companies blocked the trail for Pennsylvania in 1925 and 1926 by defeating the Giant Power Bills. Will they block it for Massachusetts in 1928 by defeating the Commission bill? Will the other states follow it through to the square deal and to freedom from usurpation by the Federal courts of control over the corporate servants and creatures of the states?

This momentous issue is now before the Legislature of Massachusetts. It should be up in every legislature and in the mind of every thoughtful citizen who loves his country and desires justice. To that end you may make such use of this letter as you please.

Sincerely yours,

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

WAITERS ACT.

Resolution adopted by Waiters Union, Local No. 30, of San Francisco, California, in regular meeting assembled on Wednesday, February 15, 1928:

Whereas, The crisis of unemployment is becoming more acute every day in San Francisco; and

Whereas, The Board of Supervisors is now considering the question of unemployment; and

Whereas, The San Francisco Labor Council at its last regular meeting of Friday, February 10th, 1928, has passed a resolution calling on the Board of Supervisors to call a conference of delegates from the various Labor Unions and other workers' organizations; and

Whereas, The "Open Shoppers" are taking advantage of this situation, and are attempting to attack the Organized Labor Movement; and

Whereas, The speeches of the members of the Board of Supervisors, the suggestions of social welfare organizations, and other plans, made public in the daily press, do not provide for proper safeguard of the standards of wages and conditions as set by the organized labor movement of San Francisco; be it, therefore

Resolved, That Waiters Union, Local No. 30, hereby endorses the resolution above mentioned, passed by the San Francisco Labor Council, which was forwarded to the Honorable Board of Supervisors; and be it

Resolved, That this resolution be forwarded immediately to the Welfare Committee of the Board of Supervisors, to whom the resolution of the San Francisco Labor Council was referred by action of the Board on last Monday, urging said committee to take immediate steps for the calling of said conference; and be it further

Resolved, That Waiters Union, Local No. 30, whose members are seriously affected by the unemployment crisis, be invited to participate at said unemployment conference, when called; and be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be sent to the press for publication.

HUGO ERNST,

Sec-Treas., No. 30.

JOHN W. KING,

President, No. 30.

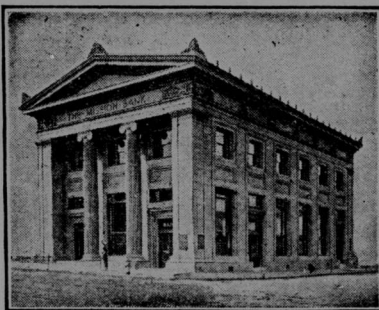
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LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers. Etc., Etc.

Q.—What union uses the slogan, "United we stand, divided we fall," illustrated by pictures of a barrel held together with hoops and of the same barrel falling apart when the hoops are removed?

A.—The Coopers' International Union of North America.

Q.—What did R. L. Borden, war-time premier of Canada, call the "Magna Charta of Labor"?

A.—The labor clauses of the Versailles peace treaty, which Borden claimed he drafted. These laid down as guidance for the victor powers the right of association of employees as well as employers; the payment of wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of living; the adoption of the 8-hour day and 48-hour week and a weekly rest of 24 hours, and the abolition of child labor.

Q.—What labor journal carries the following on its cover: "Sea power is the seamen. Vessels are the seamen's tools. The tools ultimately belong to races or nations that can use them"?

A.—The Seamen's Journal, official paper of the International Seamen's Union of America.

Q.—Did the American Federation of Labor ever declare that it looked with disfavor on trade unions having provisions in their constitutions excluding from membership persons on account of race or color?

A.—Yes. This declaration was made by the 1890 convention.

Q.—Who is A. A. Purcell?

A.—English labor man and president of the International Federation of Trade Unions.

CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM.

The Pacific Gas and Electric Company's construction and maintenance budget for 1928 for additions and betterments to plants involves expenditures in excess of \$22,500,000. Of the major activities is the Mokelumne River development, involving the building of the world's largest rock-filled dam, 1300 feet long and 300 feet high, across the Mokelumne River 50 miles above Jackson, which is the first unit of a project for the development of a 12,000 horsepower generating plant at Salt Springs and a great power plant of 72,000 horsepower on Tiger Creek. Through these new developments additional water will also be provided, making possible the enlargement of the Electra Power House near Jackson, Amador County.

In Placer and Nevada counties additions to the Spaulding-Drum developments will be completed, involving the erection of the Spaulding No. 3 plant, a 10,000 horsepower unit on Lake Spaulding; the replacing of temporary structures and relining of the Drum Canal, providing increased water capacities; the installation of a penstock and a fourth generating unit of 20,000 horsepower capacity at the Drum plant near Colfax, which will bring this plant up to an installed capacity of 70,000 horsepower.

In the East Bay territory work will continue on the enlargement of the company's electric steam plant in Oakland, where a new 50,000 horsepower steam electric turbine is being installed.

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THIS WEEK'S TIDBITS

By Betty Barclay

A DOZEN HEALTH MUFFINS.

- 1 cup flour
- 4 teaspoons baking powder
- ½ teaspoon salt
- 1½ cups bran
- 1 cup chopped dates
- 1 egg
- 1 cup milk
- 1 tablespoon melted butter

Sift flour, baking powder and salt together. Add bran and dates and mix thoroughly. Add well-beaten egg, milk and butter. Beat until thoroughly mixed and pour into greased muffin pans. Bake in moderate oven 25 to 30 minutes.

LEMON PIE.

- ¾ cup sweetened condensed milk
- 1¼ cups hot water
- ⅛ teaspoon salt
- ⅓ cup flour
- 2 egg yolks
- Juice of two lemons (4 tablespoons lemon juice)

Meringue.

- 2 egg whites
- 4 tablespoons granulated sugar

Dilute sweetened condensed milk with hot water. Bring to scalding point in a double boiler. Add salt and flour blended to a smooth paste with a half cup of cold water. Stir constantly until mixture thickens. Add lemon juice. Continue cooking fifteen minutes longer, stirring occasionally. Add the beaten egg yolks, diluting them with a little of the hot mixture. Cook for five minutes and add vanilla. Cool and pour into a baked pastry shell. Cover with meringue and bake in a moderate oven (300 degrees F.) until meringue is firm and slightly brown.

FIG JUNKET ICE CREAM.

- 1 quart milk
- 1 cupful cream
- 1 cupful condensed milk
- 2 junket tablets
- ½ lb. figs.
- ½ cupful sugar
- 1 tablespoon vanilla
- 3 tablespoonfuls orange juice

Have the figs cooked, chopped, mixed with sugar and orange juice and chilled. Mix milk, condensed milk, and vanilla together in freezer can. Warm slightly. Dissolve junket tablets in spoonful of cold water, pour into milk mixture and stir well a moment. Let set in warm room until jellied. Place in freezer, pack around with ice and salt and freeze to a thick mush. Add figs and cream and finish freezing.

DINNER PAIL DELIGHT.

- 1 cup sugar
- 3 cups flour
- 2 teaspoons baking powder
- Pinch of salt
- ½ cup shortening
- ½ cup nectar raisins
- ½ teaspoon cinnamon
- ½ teaspoon nutmeg

Sift flour, sugar, baking powder and salt together; add other ingredients. Then add enough water to make a paste. Roll out on board, cut with biscuit cutter and bake 15 minutes.

CHOCOLATE JUNKET.

- 1 junket tablet
- 1 pint milk
- 2 squares chocolate
- 3 tablespoons sugar
- 1 teaspoon vanilla

Heat the milk until lukewarm; add the sugar, stir until dissolved. Melt two squares of chocolate in a half cup of the warm milk and boil a moment; add to it carefully the remainder of the milk, the vanilla and the dissolved tablet; stir and pour at once into dessert glasses. Serve with sweetened cream or custard sauce.

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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

These Topics are Furnished by the President of the Typographical Union, and Those Desiring Items Inserted Will Kindly Forward Them to Him at 525 Market St., Room 701.

Two of the older members of No. 21 passed away within the past week. F. C. Young died February 17th at Napa, of paralysis. Mr. Young had been ill for some 13 years. Interment was at Mount Olivet Cemetery on Tuesday of this week. The deceased is survived by two sons and a daughter.

Julius Copp, one of No. 21's pensioners, passed away on Monday of this week at St. Helena. Mr. Copp was also a member of Lincoln Post of the G. A. R. Services were held on Thursday at 2 P. M. in Oakland. So far as known the only surviving relation is a brother of Mr. Copp who lives in the east.

The February meeting of No. 21 was held Sunday, February 19th, with an attendance slightly larger than the average, due possibly to the fact that candidates for International office were endorsed at this meeting. The following was the result of the endorsement vote: For President—Cornelius Ford 1, Charles P. Howard 104, James M. Lynch 37; First Vice-President—Theodore Perry 101, John A. Phillips 38; Second Vice-President—George Bentley 99, Austin Hewson 40; Secretary-Treasurer—J. W. Hays 49; Woodruff Randolph 92; Delegates to A. F. of L.—John M. Dugan 39, W. S. Hatchett 5, Max S. Hayes 40, Frank X. Martel 96, Theodore W. McCullough 36, Raymond T. Moore 32, Frank Morrison 98, William M. Reilly 96, William J. Robinson 93, William R. Trotter 97, William Young 34; Delegate to Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—Hugh S. Bentley 42, W. B. Lowe 84; Trustees Union Printers Home—Daniel F. Angel 11, John J. Buckley 37, Frank H. Cook 92, George H. Knell 98, Malcolm A. Knock 33, William R. Lucas 86, Stephen O'Donnell 36; Agent Union Printers Home—Ira O. Gwinnup 98, Joe M. Johnson 39; Board of Auditors—George McNeil 39, Fred J. Robinson 92. H. C. Bender and S. Louis were proposed for membership and their applications were referred to the membership committee. C. M. Pedersen was obligated as a new member, and further time was requested on the applications of J. G. Kinade, L. M. White and J. M. Simonds. E. E. Hale and E. W. Rodgers were obligated as apprentice members. The executive committee reported progress in the investigation which it is making, and reported one new shop added to the label list. Diplomas were presented to Messrs. Buck and Bender. Mr. H. A. Davis, representing the Community Chest, addressed the meeting. The application of Sinclair Trimble for admission to the Union Printers' Home was endorsed. Messrs. Sullivan, Pitschke, Rozales, Maykoski, McMillan, Vaughn, Drummond, Hegarty, McCarthy, Blackford, Lott and Bignold were appointed to canvass the endorsement vote. The entire election law was submitted for amendment and referred to the executive committee. Upon a call from the chair practically every member present pledged himself to purchase at least one union label shirt in the coming month. Senate Bill 2440 and House Bill 9575, which provides Saturday half holidays for employees in the Government printing office, was, upon request of Columbia Typographical Union No. 101, endorsed and the officers instructed to petition California's representatives in Congress to support these bills. Mr. A. F. Moore submitted a resolution proposing a special assessment for the relief of unemployed, and the resolution was, upon motion, referred to the executive committee. Meeting adjourned at 4:05 P. M.

The executive committee held a special meeting on Tuesday, February 21st, to consider the reso-

lution introduced by Mr. A. F. Moore at the February meeting, Mr. Moore being present in support of his resolution. The President submitted to the executive committee a survey of January, 1928, as against January, 1927, and December, 1927, as against December, 1926. The survey submitted was taken from the chapel reports for the months mentioned, and, while a slight falling off was shown in the two months just passed as against a like period a year ago, nothing was found to justify the many rumors heard and startling statements made to the union. The survey shows that for January, 1928, the percentage of members actively engaged at the trade who worked virtually full time, was 1.4 per cent higher than the percentage in January, 1927. Consideration of the survey likewise showed that the percentage of those working half time or less had changed but little in the past year, a study showing that in January, 1928, six-tenths per cent more men worked half time or less than in January, 1927. It is believed that there has been, as is usual during the winter months each year, a large influx of printers, the number being much larger than can be readily assimilated by the trade. As bearing out the fact that the Bay District is each winter visited by a greater number of tourist printers than most jurisdictions the number of travelers received equal more than four per cent of the present membership, whereas a comparison with travelers received by the largest union in the jurisdiction show that for the same winter more than a number equal to less than one per cent of the membership deposited traveling cards.

Latest returns from Indianapolis report the following endorsements of candidates for I. T. U. office: For President—Ford 21; Howard 212; Lynch 89. First Vice-President—Perry 214; Phillips 124. Second Vice-President—Bentley, Geo., 206; Hewson 137. Secretary-Treasurer—Hays 191; Randolph 149. Delegates to A. F. of L.—Dugan 136; Hatchett 33; Hayes 165; Martel 159; McCullough 141; Moore 93; Morrison 275; Reilly 167; Robinson 162; Trotter 187; Young 119. Delegates to Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—Bentley 176; Lowe 156. Trustees Union Printers Home—Angel 36; Buckley 117; Cook 245; Knell 179; Knock 122; Lucas 164; O'Donnell 141. Agent Union Printers Home—Gwinnup 181; Johnson 155. Board of Auditors—McNeil 153; Robinson 189. Special Election—Perry 208; Phillips 84.

Changes in consolidations continue in the newspaper field. From Southern California it was learned that Colonel Ira C. Copley, an Illinois publisher who recently purchased the San Diego Union and Tribune and later purchased the Independent and combined it with the Union, has purchased a controlling interest in the F. W. Kellogg Publications in the Southland. The papers under this new management are understood to be the Alhambra Post Advocate, Pasadena Evening Post, Monrovia Evening Post, Glendale Daily Press, Eagle Rock Daily Press, Burbank Daily Press, Hollywood News, San Fernando Valley News, Sawtelle Evening Tribune, Santa Monica Evening Outlook, Venice Evening Guard, Culver City Star-News, Redondo Daily Breeze, and San Pedro Daily News. The Glendale Press was sold to the Glendale Evening News and was immediately combined with the latter. Colonel Copley and associates immediately assumed control of the Hollywood Daily News and announced that many improvements were to be made. It is understood that control of the other publications is to be had on September 1. The publications with which Mr. F. W. Kellogg has been associated have contractual relations with the Typographical Union, and Colonel Copley's publications in other sections of the country have the same. It is said that Mr. Kellogg will later on take an active part in the management of the properties.

A. C. Ruland requests Typographical Topics to

express his appreciation for the kindness shown by members of the Chronicle chapel while he was confined at the hospital.

Word has been received from "Gene" Walters, who recently entered the Union Printers' Home, that he is making rapid strides toward health.

MAILERS' NOTES.

By Edward P. Garrigan.

The meeting was very well attended last Sunday and a new scale was adopted. Owing to the nominations of the International candidates, the local officer nominations were passed up until the next meeting, when the final nominations can be made. The following is the result of the nominations for the International officers:

For President—Howard, 22; Lynch, 18; Ford, 4. Vice-President—Perry, 26; Phillips, 17. Second Vice-President—Bentley, 27; Hewson, 13. Secretary-Treasurer—Randolph, 25; Hays, 18. Delegates to American Federation of Labor—Morrison, 32; Trotter, 30; Robinson, 28; Reilly, 25; Martel, 24; McCullough, 15; Hayes, 12; Young, 10; Dugan, 9; Hatchett, 3.

Delegates to Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—Lowe, 24; Bentley, 12.

Trustees of Union Printers Home—Knell, 29; Cook, 27; Lucas, 22; Buckley, 14; O'Donnell, 13; Knock, 12; Angel, 5.

Agent Union Printers Home—Robinson, 26; Gwinnup, 23; Johnson, 18; McNeill, 16.

The latest arrival in town is Barney Frank, who has just arrived from Denver, Colo., via Los Angeles and way stations.

The following resolution was adopted by the union at the meeting on Sunday:

San Francisco, February 20, 1928.

To Mailers' Unions and Chairmen of Chapels.

Greeting: The following resolution, which is

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self-explanatory, was adopted by San Francisco Mailers' Union No. 18, I. T. U., at the regular meeting of the union held on Sunday, February 19th, 1928.

Whereas, The constitution of the Mailers' Trade District Union, Section 3, sub-Section "A," page 11 of the 1927 book of laws, referring to the duties of the Secretary-Treasurer of said body, provides: "He shall publish monthly a financial statement in the Typographical Journal"; and

Whereas, The foregoing provision of the constitution has not been complied with, as no such financial statement has appeared in the Typographical Journal for several months past; therefore, be it

Resolved, By San Francisco Mailers' Union No. 18, I. T. U., in regular meeting assembled this 19th day of February, 1928, that we go on record as being in favor of discontinuing the further payment of any money whatsoever to the officers of the Mailers' Trade District Union; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the officers of the Mailers' Trade District Union, the officers of the International Typographical Union, to local Mailers' Unions, to chapel chairmen in all jurisdictions where there are unions of mailers, and to the Typographical Journal and in the Labor Clarion for publication.

All of the foregoing is hereby submitted for your information. With best wishes for the continued success of your union,

Fraternally,

SAN FRANCISCO MAILERS' UNION

No. 18, I. T. U.,

C. W. VON RITTER, President;

Edward P. Garrigan, Secretary.

THE BUNKO ARTIST.

In the Congressional debate on the Missouri Compromise in 1821 a Congressman from a North Carolina district which included Buncombe County insisted on making a speech in spite of advice from his friends. He could add nothing to the discussion, and it was evident that he could not influence any votes.

Asked for his reason for taking up the time of the House he answered, "I am speaking for Buncombe." This was the origin of "bunk" in politics, the art of talking when useless, talking to one audience with the intention of reaching another, saying what you do not believe and believing what you do not say. Ever meet one of these bunko artists?

Unions exist for the protection of the workers. The label helps in accomplishing that purpose. Unionists must use it in order to make it effective.

ENLIGHTENED OPINION.

By William A. Nickson.

Enlightened opinion, which, notwithstanding the negative tones of many well-meaning but mistaken American citizens, is opposed to measures which smack of imperialism. Why all this controversy? Expansion of nations is the cause of suspicion by their neighbors, and carried to its ultimate conclusion, means war. Much as the League of Nations has been derided, the fact remains that the hand of the war god has been stayed several times and many difficulties overcome. Reason has prevailed over passion. Given the right encouragement, the voice of the civilized world is for peace among men.

Last year Uncle Sam contended with a foe which was far greater than Kaiser Wilhelm and his cohorts. And Uncle Sam was on the defensive all the time. Some airplanes and a quantity of dynamite were used, but the enemy did not quit—he is merely resting for a time.

We are at war with the flood situation, and this coming summer we may have another installment. Cheerful prospect! In the meantime we are debating over a four billion dollar navy program, to maintain American supremacy against Great Britain et al., and Old Man Mississippi is scratching his jaw and preparing for another attack.

Practically nothing has been done to date

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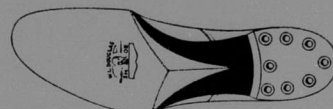
regarding flood control. Congress and the administration should quit wrangling. The Mississippi valley is in jeopardy. This project belongs to the whole United States, for every portion is indirectly affected by the flood condition imminent. The Southern states are in no position at the present time to share 20 per cent of the burden of flood control. Begin work and stop wrangling!

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INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10TH, 1868

One of the Oldest Banks in California,
the Assets of which have never been increased
by mergers or consolidations with other Banks

MEMBER ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO

526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

DECEMBER 31st, 1927

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Assets..... | \$117,394,234.04 |
| Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds..... | 4,850,000.00 |
| Employees' Pension Fund over \$600,000.00, standing on Books at | 1.00 |

MISSION BRANCH..... Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH..... Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH..... Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH..... West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

Interest paid on Deposits at the rate of

FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4 1/4) per cent per annum,
COMPUTED MONTHLY and COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY,
AND MAY BE WITHDRAWN QUARTERLY



YOU'LL FEEL
THE SAME
WAY

The Union Men who patronize this store, feel that the money they spend for a new suit is the best investment they can make for workmanship and quality of goods.



Kelleher
& Browne
The Irish Tailors
716 Market St. near Kearny

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening,
February 17, 1928.

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Metal Polishers, J. J. Hansell; Cooks, Joseph De Pool, vice Anton Marko; Ice Drivers, O. Murdock, D. J. Johnson; Lithographers No. 17, Arthur Millard, Oscar Witthoft. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of San Francisco Building Trades Council. Two letters from U. S. Senator Hiram W. Johnson, one thanking Council for its resolutions commending his services in securing an investigation of conditions in the coal fields, the other promising investigation of Bill No. 1940 of Senator Hawes relating to convict labor goods. Building Trades Council of Oakland, regarding boycott on the Mutual Stores. Stove Mounters of Ohio, relating to prosecution of boycott against the unfair Estate Stove Company of Hamilton, Ohio. Community Chest, will present a pageant in the Civic Auditorium on the evening of February 25th. R. A. French Shoe Company, 2611 Mission street, all shoes sold are union made, both dress and work shoes, Douglas brand.

Referred to Executive Committee—Complaint of Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410 against the Austin Shoe Stores.

Report of Executive Committee—Recommended that Council file invitation of San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, Junior Branch, to send delegates to study fire prevention and kindred conditions and facilities. Appointed Delegates Laura Molleda and Felix J. Dumond to attend meeting of Board of Health, to learn details of proposed improvements relating to the Health Department. Requested delegates to volunteer as speakers to

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.

Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.

Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.

Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington Street.

Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.

E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.

Foster's Lunches.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.

Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.

Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops. Market Street R. R.

Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.

National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.

Purity Chain Stores.

Regent Theatre.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.

The Mutual Stores Co.

Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.

Traung Label & Litho Co.

Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.

All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

visit unions for the purpose of promoting the "Buy a Union-Label Shirt—Month of April." Report and recommendations concurred in.

Report of Organizing Committee—Met and elected M. S. Maxwell as chairman and Felix J. Dumond as secretary. Recommended that Council endorse application of a charter for Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants; after discussion, matter was on motion re-referred to the committee.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—In matter of proposed charter amendment to establish a City Planning Council, committee submitted seven amendments to present draft and recommended that Council's delegates to the conference sponsoring said proposal present said amendments to said conference and that in the meantime the Council reserve final judgment as to merits of said proposal; concurred in.

Report of Educational Committee—Committee reported having organized with Roe H. Baker chairman and Theo. Johnson secretary for the ensuing year. Presented a plan for courses in business and labor law, with privilege of continuing the two-year course covering these subjects preparatory to taking regular examinations after three years' study for admission to the State Bar; applications for admission to the class to be made to the secretary of the committee. Concurred in.

Brothers Gurney and Cook of Alameda Building Trades Council addressed the Council on the boycott against the Mutual Stores and requested assistance in prosecuting said boycott.

Sister Thurber, secretary of the Nevada State Federation of Labor, addressed the Council and gave an interesting description of labor conditions in that state.

Reports of Unions—Electrical Workers No. 151, complained about manner of conducting examinations for line men under civil service. Barbers, are making progress, and are actively assisting the Garment Workers in their campaign for sale of union-label shirts. Bakery Drivers, are successfully prosecuting the boycott against the Torino Bakery; the Cozy Lunch on Sixteenth street is still acting unfair against them. The Cable Splicers thank officers of Council for assistance in securing an increase for their members. Window Cleaners seek assistance in having union men employed by the School Department.

Trade Union Promotional League—Had well attended meeting; will assist Garment Workers. Ladies' Auxiliary will hold bunko party in the Labor Temple, Wednesday, March 7th, at 9 p. m.

New Business—Moved that the Law and Legislative Committee devise ways and means to improve civil service examinations for linemen; carried. Moved that proprietor of Leader Dairy Lunch, 40 Eddy street, be cited to appear before Executive Committee; carried.

Council adjourned at 10 p. m.

Faternally submitted,
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

MINUTES OF PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE.

The regular meeting of the Trades Union Promotional League was held in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple, Wednesday, February 15, 1928.

The meeting was called to order at 8:10 p. m. by President A. V. Williams and on roll call all absentees were noted.

The minutes of the meeting of February 2nd were approved as read.

Credentials Received—From Lithographers No. 17 for A. J. Millard and Oscar Witthoft. Delegates seated but not present. From Plumbers No. 442 for T. Moore. From Upholsterers No. 28 for Alice Dalby. Delegates present and seated.

Communications—From Painters No. 1158, requesting information on affiliation; Secretary complied with same; filed. From Typographical No. 21, list of union shops; filed. Minutes of District Council of Carpenters wherein Brother Willis of

SUMMERFIELD & HAINES

UNION-MADE CLOTHING

Cor. Agents
Sixth & Market. CARHARTT OVERALLS

BENDER'S

The Family Shoe Store

2412 Mission St., near Twentieth
Packard Shoes for Men Martha Washington Shoes for Women

BUY IT TODAY!!!

SURE DEATH TO ARGENTINE ANTS
SCHRADER'S
ARGENTINE ANT
POWDER
NOT DANGEROUS TO CHILDREN OR FOOD

YOU NEEDED IT YESTERDAY

Phone Kearny 1540

UNION LABEL CLOTHES

Al. Sandell
TAILOR

830 MARKET STREET

Rooms 207-210 Gillette Building

Second Floor

Corner Ellis Street

FURNITURE
DRAPERIES

CARPETS

STOVES
BEDDING

On the

EASIEST TERMS

**EASTERN
OUTFITTING CO.**

1017 MARKET STREET, ABOVE SIXTH

We Give and Redeem American Trading
Stamps

DID YOU EVER SAY

"I would like to save money but somehow I never do?" If so, call here and get a Humboldt "Ambition Bond." It will suggest worthwhile purposes for which to save—and plans for realizing them.

HUMBOLDT BANK

SAVINGS - COMMERCIAL - TRUST
Head Office: 783 Market Street, near 4th

Branches:

Bush & Montgomery Sts.—Mills Bldg.
2626 Mission Street, at 22nd Street
San Francisco

Founded 1869

San Francisco, Calif.

783 Market Street, near Fourth

Quality First

**UNITED STATES
LAUNDRY**

Telephone
Market 1721

Finest Work on Shirts
and Collars

Local No. 34 requested co-operation for the union label, card and button; filed. Minutes of Building Trades Council, wherein Brother Willis again spoke in behalf of the Trades Union Promotional League; also that the Mutual Stores were placed on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the Council. From Workers' Education Bureau, its monthly bulletin; filed. From the San Francisco Building Trades Council on the activities of the Industrial Association and the non-employment situation here; filed. From the R. A. French Shoe Co., 2611 Mission street, stating that it is a union store with a hundred per cent stock of union-made shoes; noted and filed. From the Suzanne Floral Co., 19 Mason street, seeking patronage; filed.

Bills—Referred to Trustees; same ordered paid.

Report of Committees and Officers—Agitation Committee reported progress on the matter of giving prizes at union meetings. Field Secretary's report of his activities for the past two weeks were concurred in.

Report of Unions—Painters No. 19, conditions not very good, too many painters coming in; ask the painter on the job for his union card. Hatters No. 23, business picking up; look for the union label in hats. Tailors No. 80, business is fair, most members working; stay away from E. Klein, 3011 Sixteenth street, and M. Lepetich, 798 Larkin street. Asphalt Workers, all contractors are open shop; all members working for the city. Brewery Workers No. 7, things are good; all yeast companies have full crews; have good meetings as all members attend except those that work at night. Postoffice Clerks, looking for the forty-four hour week with thirty-day vacation in order to give the substitutes more work. Janitors No. 9, few out of work. Millmen No. 42, work slack and many out of work. Carpenters No. 34, work picking up. Grocery Clerks, all chain stores are unfair to them, especially the Mutual Stores and the Jenny Wren Stores; look for the monthly button. Cracker Bakers No. 125, things very quiet for them; only cracker bakers' union in the United States; all local factories are organized and should be patronized; all National Biscuit Co. products are unfair. Ladies' Auxiliary report a fine attendance; that the members are going to help the Garment Workers in the purchase of union-made shirts; asking for co-operation to have union men see to it that their women folks join the Auxiliary; also asks for the use of the hall at adjournment of next meeting to have a bunco party; score cards, 25c; state they have many prizes for game.

Unfinished Business—The chair called for volunteers to act on committee to help Garment Workers. The following volunteered: N. Burton, H. Young, A. V. Williams, Jack Williams and W. G. Desepte. Committee will be notified when to act.

New Business—Motion made and seconded that Ladies' Auxiliary have use of hall at next meeting for a bunco party; carried. Motion made and seconded that Secretary Desepte be allowed to put on a show at the meeting of Carpenters' Union No. 483 next Monday night; carried.

Good and Welfare—Brothers Coakley, Moran, France, Willis, Burton and Desepte spoke on the general boycott that is being placed on the Mutual Stores and the effect it should have on this firm.

Receipts—\$94.65. Bills paid—\$80.10.

Adjournment—There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 9:50 p. m. to meet Wednesday, March 7th. Delegates are requested to mention the ladies' bunco party for that night.

Fraternally submitted,

W. G. Desepte, Secretary.

Unions exist for the protection of the workers. The label helps in accomplishing that purpose. Unionists must use it in order to make it effective.

IMMIGRATION QUESTION.

San Francisco, Calif., February 20, 1928.
To Central Labor Councils of California:

Greetings: Several Central Labor Councils in California have recently adopted resolutions endorsing pending legislation in Washington to place Mexicans under the quota.

The two Senators and all the Congressmen from California were duly advised shortly after the recent convention of the California State Federation of Labor that the California labor movement had, by unanimous vote, endorsed a resolution requesting Congress to place Mexicans under the quota.

Unfortunately, the convention of the American Federation of Labor which met in Los Angeles last October, refused to endorse the California demand to place the Mexicans under the quota. For this reason, it is highly desirable, when Central Labor Councils adopt resolutions favoring the quota for Mexicans, not only to transmit these resolutions to the California delegation in Congress, but also to forward said resolutions to the American Federation of Labor and to induce the various local unions throughout California to communicate with their respective national officers.

The American Federation of Labor convention voted against the quota for Mexicans because it was hoped that the Mexican Federation of Labor was willing and able to induce the government of Mexico to stop the migration of Mexican laborers into the United States. To date there are no indications that this result has been obtained. Data just obtained from Washington, D. C., shows that more than 33,000 Mexican immigrants came into the United States during that part of the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 1927, and ending on January 31, 1928. Please keep this fact in mind when drafting your resolutions on this subject.

There are two bills pending in Congress to place immigrants born in Mexico (and other countries in the Western hemisphere) under the quota restriction. They are: S. 1437, introduced by Senator Harris of Georgia; H. R. 6465, introduced by Congressman Box of Texas.

Exclusion of Filipino Laborers.

The San Bernardino convention of the California State Federation of Labor, by unanimous vote, adopted a resolution favoring the exclusion of Filipino laborers. This resolution was submitted to the American Federation of Labor convention and was also unanimously approved by said convention.

The legislative representatives of the American Federation will work for a bill to exclude Filipino laborers, but the California labor movement must supply most of the data and the arguments necessary to convince Congress that such legislation is desirable. It is extremely difficult to secure reliable information on the number of Filipinos migrating to the United States. It is known that more than 70,000 have been imported by the sugar planters of the Hawaiian Islands during the last ten years. Every one of these Filipinos has a lawful right to change his residence from the territory of Hawaii to the mainland of America.

Governmental authorities in the Philippine Islands admit that 6793 Filipinos left the islands during the last fiscal year ended June 30, 1927, for permanent residence in continental United States. It seems to be impossible to ascertain how many Filipinos have transferred their residence from the Hawaiian Islands to points in California, but it is estimated that California today has a Filipino population in excess of 30,000.

The estimated population of the Philippine Islands as of January 1, 1925, is 11,234,000. Under the present law every resident of the Philippine

Islands has a perfect legal right to migrate to California. On the other hand, it has been held by the Federal courts that Filipinos are not eligible to citizenship of the United States. In this respect, Filipinos are in exactly the same class as the Japanese who are barred from admission to the United States because they are not eligible to citizenship.

The foregoing is a very brief outline of the potential menace of Filipino immigration. It is up to the labor movement of California to compile sufficient data to make the campaign for a satisfactory exclusion law. Will you, therefore, please forward to this office any information you may have regarding Filipino laborers residing in your vicinity. Please give an estimate of the total number in your county, state the occupations in which they are principally engaged, and give any other facts you may have regarding undesirability, etc. All this data will be added to other material already in our hands and forwarded to Washington.

With best wishes,

Fraternally yours,

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, CALIFORNIA
STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR,

John F. Dalton, President;

Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary-Treasurer.

MARITIME LABOR WATCHING.

Maritime labor organizations in New York have formed a joint committee to keep an eye on legislation in Washington which affects their members and to seek an agreement on a labor policy toward the merchant marine measures now pending. Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union, is in Washington representing the committee, and Silas B. Axtell, counsel for the union, has been named temporary chairman of the group.

The Amalgamated Maritime Port Committee, as the new body is called, includes also the Neptune Association, Ocean Association, Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, Eastern and Gulf Sailors' Association, Marine Cooks and Stewards' Union, Marine Firemen's Union and the American Marine Mutual Association.

SPLATTERMUSS.

Toot a horn for Henry Best


And his partner, daring Jack.

They hit ninety—then went West

Stalled upon a railroad track.

Honored By
the Loyal Friends
they've made

**UNION
MADE**



CLOWN
CIGARETTES

A Balanced Blend

DRINK CASWELL'S COFFEE

Sutter 6654

GEO. W. CASWELL CO.

442 2nd St.

POLICE! FIREMEN! MAIL CARRIERS!

YOUR Spring Shoes are at the Philadelphia Shoe Co's Market Street Store—Specially constructed to give you the utmost in ease, comfort, good looks and long wear. Black Calf **\$7.50** and Black Kid with Barbour leather welts and viscolized double soles . . .

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FRANCISCO'S
UNION
SHOE
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Shoe Co.

B. KATSCHINKI'S SONS
825 MARKET STREET
SAN FRANCISCO

STORE
CLOSES
SATURDAYS
AT
6 P. M.

Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Eric T. Hansen of the marine cooks, Thomas P. Laffey of the hod carriers, Samuel Jones of the electrical workers, George McKee of the painters, James Smith of the teamsters.

At the last meeting of the Labor Council Mrs. Thurber, secretary of the Nevada State Federation of Labor, whose home is in Reno, gave a very interesting address, relating conditions that surround the labor movement of her state. She said they were confronted with some of the difficulties that are trying the patience of workers elsewhere, but that they have no industrial association to contend with, and are shortly to start a vigorous campaign to again line up the miners, who have been disorganized for a number of years.

Organizer J. B. Dale of the American Federation of Labor has been directed by President Green to devote some time to work in Stockton and the northern part of the State. He expects to put in two months or more looking after the matters that have been referred to him from headquarters at Washington. He will also visit San Francisco during his stay in this section of California and expects to return to Los Angeles early in the summer.

These delegates were seated in the Labor Council at the last meeting: From the Metal Polishers' Union, J. J. Hansell; from the Cooks, Joseph de Pool; from the Ice Wagon Drivers, O. Murdock, D. J. Johnson; from the Lithographers, Arthur Millard, Oscar Witthoft.

The entertainment and ball of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, given in the auditorium of the Labor Temple last Saturday night, was one of the largest affairs of the kind ever given by the organization. Dancing and entertainment features were held in the auditorium and refreshments were served in the large banquet room. All

report having had a splendid time and the hope is entertained that it may not be long until another similar event is staged by the union.

Felix Dumond and Laura Molleda have been appointed by the Labor Council to attend meetings of the Board of Health to learn details of the improvements to be provided by that body within the Health Department, particularly so far as they relate to the San Francisco Hospital, which it is believed the board desires to enlarge and improve. One meeting has already been held on the subject and another will take place shortly.

Brothers Gurney and Cook of the Alameda Building Trades Council addressed the last meeting of the Labor Council urging that a vigorous campaign be conducted in this city against the Mutual Stores, which are putting up a building in Oakland under non-union conditions. The delegates explained that repeated efforts to induce the stores to construct the building under union conditions had failed in spite of the fact that negotiations had been carried on over a long period of time.

Electrical Workers' Union No. 151 complains that the examination held by the Civil Service Commission is of such a character as to exclude practical linemen, and the matter has been referred to the Law and Legislative Committee of the Labor Council to act with a committee of that union in an effort to have the matter adjusted.

A bunko party is to be held by the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Trades Union Promotional League in the Labor Temple on the evening of Wednesday, March 7th. The party will start immediately upon adjournment of the regular meeting and prizes have been provided for the occasion. All trade unionists are invited to participate in the affair, which is to be held for the benefit of the Auxiliary, which has done much good in promoting the demand for the union label among the women folks.

SOUTH OF MARKET BOYS.

As a "kick-off" event to the organization's "Twenty-two Years After" celebration of April 14th, the South of Market Boys are to hold their annual St. Patrick's Day luncheon, in the Roof Garden of the Whitcomb Hotel, Saturday noon, March 17th. Eight hundred members of the Club will be accommodated at the affair, which will be featured by the presence of theatrical headliners and noted concert artists on the entertainment program. Corned beef and cabbage and all the trimmings of the old-fashioned luncheon of "the good old days" before the fire of April, 1906 will be served at the coming St. Patrick's function. Harry Donahue heads a committee of leading members of the club, in charge of arrangements for the March 17th luncheon at the Whitcomb. Tickets for the affair are now on sale at a dollar apiece, in the South of Market Boys' headquarters, 240 Whitcomb Hotel.

Assistant Fire Chief Thomas J. Murphy will be in charge of the stage performance at the "Twenty-two Years After" celebration of the South of Market Boys' organization, in the Civic Auditorium, Saturday night, April 14th, according to announcement by Thomas P. Garrity, president of the society, and John A. Kelly, general chairman, and Mayor James Rolph, Jr., honorary chairman of the anniversary event. The stage shows at the annual celebrations of the South of Market Boys are outstanding features of the program, and each year's production has overshadowed the performance of the previous year. Chief Murphy hopes to outdo the splendid stage program of 1927 with this year's production; in which he is to be assisted by Eddie Healy, Max Stern and Peter A. Maloney.

Tickets for the Civic Auditorium celebration and grand ball of April 14th are now on sale at the South of Market Boys' headquarters in the Whitcomb Hotel; phone Hemlock 1620.

STATE FOREST RANGER.

The Division of Forestry of the Department of Natural Resources is looking for forest rangers to assist in the campaign against forest fires during the coming fire season. Men who are familiar with one or more of the forest districts of the State and have had some experience in forest fire control, or know enough of the methods used in such work to organize, provision and direct crews of fire-fighters, are particularly desired.

The positions pay from \$125 to \$150 a month and will be filled by Civil Service Examinations which are to be given in Sacramento, Los Angeles, Redding, and Ukiah early in March. Anyone desiring further information regarding the examinations should write immediately to the State Civil Service Commission at Sacramento.

"I am always willing," said the candidate, as he hit the table a terrific bang with his clenched fist, "to trust the people."

"Great Scott!" shouted the little man in the audience, "I wish you'd open a grocer's shop in our district."

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HERMAN, Your Union Tailor
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